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Progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

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Annex

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Biennial progress report on the implementation of of the World Decade for Cultural Development in 1992-1993, as requested in General Assembly resolution 41/187 and Economic and Social Council decision 1993/209

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A. DECADE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY UNESCO DURING THE 1992-1993 BIENNIUM

1. During the 1992-1993 biennium, many projects were submitted to the Secretariat of the Decade, either to obtain recognition as 'Decade activities' or to obtain a financial or technical contribution towards their implementation.

2. All the projects were the subject of intersectoral consultations, in accordance with the recommendations of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee regarding the criteria for the definition and selection of Decade activities (CC-89/CONF.215/BUR.6, Annex 1) and in line with the decisions of the Director-General concerning the funding of projects under the Decade.

3. In order to encourage greater participation in the Decade, recognition of projects as 'Decade activities' was accorded on a broad basis, particularly to projects submitted by Member States.

4. Since financial support for Decade activities was to be provided under the Participation Programme, only projects submitted in due form under this programme were considered for funding. All other projects were considered simply as 'Decade activities' or as failing to meet the criteria of the Decade, in which case some of them were transferred to other programme units in the Organization.

5. It did not prove possible to draw up a complete financial statement concerning Decade activities on account of the many different sources of financial support for these activities, whether from within UNESCO, the United Nations system or outside, i.e. extra-budgetary resources. Precise knowledge of the total amount and origin of financial contributions to the implementation of Decade activities would certainly contribute to a better evaluation of the programme. The financial statement set out below therefore relates solely to the Participation Programme.

6. Stricter application of the criteria for recognition as Decade activities led to a reduction in the total number of projects: 288 in 1992-1993 as compared with 321 for the previous biennium.

7. In all, 520 projects - as compared with 445 for the 1990-1991 biennium - were submitted to the Secretariat as 'Decade activities' by the various partners involved: 430 projects were submitted by 112 Member States; 21 projects by seven IGOs; 30 projects by 24 NGOs; and 39 projects by 37 individuals.

8. Of the 520 projects submitted by the various partners, only 288 received the imprimatur of the Decade. Two hundred and thirty-two projects were considered either not to meet the criteria of the Decade or not to be described in sufficient detail for a positive decision to be taken on them.

9. During the 1992-1993 biennium, 253 of the 288 recognized projects came from Member States, 11 from IGOs and 24 from NGOs.

10. A questionnaire on the status of recognized Decade projects was sent in 1993 to all persons in charge of such projects. The replies to this survey showed an encouraging upsurge of interest and mobilization on behalf of the programme of the Decade as well as a marked increase in the number of projects actually being implemented.

11. Of the projects recognized by the Decade, a financial contribution from the Participation Programme was granted to 79 projects - as compared with 97 in 1990-1991 - 69 of which had been submitted by Member States, one by an IGO and nine by NGOs.

12. This biennium marked an important stage in the implementation of the Decade, with the launching of major projects such as the World Commission on Culture and Development, the completion of the compendium of experimental methods of acknowledging methodological experience relating to the inclusion of cultural factors in development, and the launching of large-scale intercultural and intersectoral projects giving greater unity and a higher profile to the Decade.

13. At the joint initiative of several sectors of UNESCO, various interdisciplinary projects were launched, such as the subregional meeting on education for cultural development (Rarotonga, Cook Islands, February 1992) with the Education Sector; the projects 'Vaka Moana, The Ocean World' and 'Culture and environment, man, nature and the sacred' (Bogor, Indonesia, May 1992) with the Natural Sciences Sector; 'Itinerant college on culture and development' in Africa and 'Latin America - Caribbean 2000' with the Culture Sector; 'Memory of the world' and the international seminar on computerization and traditional writing in Mongolia (Ulan Bator, August 1992) with the Communication, Information and Informatics Sector; the intersectoral study on the cultural dimension of development and 'Cultural identity in international urban programmes' (Sydney, Australia) with the Social and Human Sciences Sector.

14. The list of projects recognized as funded or unfunded 'Decade activities' is contained in an annex to this document.

15. The account of Decade activities is presented as follows:

contribution to the attainment of the first objective: a guide to a practical approach to the matter (b);

the World Commission on Culture and Development (c);

outstanding activities by region (d);

major intercultural projects (e);

intersectoral projects and projects involving United Nations agencies (f);

information and promotional activities (g).

B. GUIDE ENTITLED 'THE CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT: TOWARDS A PRACTICAL APPROACH'

16. A guide entitled 'The cultural dimensions of development: towards a practical approach' has just been drawn up; it is a major contribution to the attainment of the first objective. This document, which is a compendium of experimental methods of acknowledging cultural factors in development, attempts to review the scientific experience gained by UNESCO during the 1980s and the field experiments carried out by various institutions of the United Nations system, by multilateral and bilateral co-operation agencies and by non-governmental organizations specializing in development assistance. The document was submitted for

consideration to a meeting of experts held at Headquarters on 9 and 10 September 1993, and the final version will be circulated in 1994.

17. In making this summary, UNESCO had a threefold aim:

first, to respond to a growing demand on the part of international and national agencies responsible for development;

second, to evaluate the experience acquired and on that basis to propose methods and means of incorporating cultural factors and consequences in development programmes and projects;

third, to make this integrated approach familiar to the officials and institutions contributing at a global or sectoral level to development activities as a whole.

18. This document, which will be used as a source for the preparation of more specific and concise publications, is primarily intended for national or international decision-makers, whose choices guide economic and social development strategies, policies and programmes, and for those in charge of major regional or multinational projects.

19. It presents in turn the information gathered on the following subjects:

a survey of activities so far undertaken with a view to incorporating qualitative, and more specifically cultural, elements in development work, mainly in the context of international co-operation (first part);

the identification and analysis of the 'hard', i.e. recurrent, cultural factors encountered in mounting and carrying out any development operation, whether global or sectoral (second part); and

proposals for tools and methods and formulation of a relevant set of cultural indicators that will effectively ensure the inclusion of cultural factors in development projects and permit an appraisal of the impact of development on socio-cultural trends in the populations where it is taking place (third part).

20. The dissemination of these methods and means should help to bring about the gradual introduction of fresh approaches and new working procedures that will promote:

the adaptation of the planning methods hitherto used in development work;

the identification of the cultural factors to be incorporated in the decision-making processes relating to development, so that they are better adapted and can take advantage of the intrinsic vitality of cultural values, experience, knowledge and skills; and

observation and evaluation of the cultural impact of development, with a view to avoiding or mitigating, where necessary, any adverse effects.

21. It should be further noted that a technical manual for the specific use of planners and a field operators' guide will be issued as a supplement to this document. In addition, pilot projects will be carried out to test the proposed methods and tools. Interdisciplinary missions are planned to try out the methods both of formulation and of implementation and to evaluate projects carried out by UNESCO or Decade partners. With this in mind, contacts have been

made to study the possibility of partnership with the Education and Social and Human Sciences Sectors of UNESCO and with the development agencies of several Member States. The results of these experiments should make it possible in 1996-1997 to fine-tune these methodological proposals with a view to their distribution and wide application in development work under the programme of the World Decade for Cultural Development.

22. This project, which was launched in the last biennium and will continue until the end of the Decade, is a major and innovative feature of the Decade which should have a practical effect on development work in the future.

C. THE WORLD COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

23. This Commission, established by a resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-sixth session, supported by a United Nations General Assembly resolution in December 1991, was set up on 11 December 1992. This independent Commission is to prepare a world report on culture and development and will also be required 'to prepare ... proposals for both urgent and long-term action to meet cultural needs in the context of development'.

24. The inaugural meeting was held at Headquarters in March 1993. At that meeting, the Commission adopted its mandate, its work plan, its working methods, its budget and its rules of procedure. On that occasion, the Commission heard statements on the subject of 'culture and development' by some 20 leading international figures.

25. The World Commission on Culture and Development held its second meeting in Stockholm from 28 June to 2 July 1993. The members of the Commission heard statements by some 20 experts and engaged in a debate on the topic 'what cultural policies are needed and for what kind of development?'. From that angle, they examined overall development trends in Europe and future prospects for improved integration of the cultural dimension in national and regional strategies. The regional consultation for Europe shed light on prospects regarding a number of issues and opened up new avenues for research and action. An offer of co-operation was made on that occasion by the Council of Europe.

26. Following the Stockholm meeting, the Commission participated in a seminar at Kautokeino, in Norway, on the subject: 'Majority-minority relations - the case of the Sami (Lapp) in Scandinavia'. The Kautokeino seminar provided an opportunity for the Commission to study the problems of indigenous peoples and minority cultures in the field, and to appreciate the experience gained by Norway in this sphere.

27. The third meeting of the Commission, which included a regional consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in San José, Costa Rica, in February 1994. This project is described in a special information document (CLT-94/CONF.202/INF.4).

D. PROJECTS BY REGION

28. The Decade objectives have given rise to a great many initiatives in various spheres, originating in many countries and a range of organizations. Although the projects are still rather scattered, this is offset by the emergence of similar themes in each region, which confers greater unity on the programme as a whole. This is true of projects relating to the enrichment of cultural identities or topics such as *culture and the environment, cultural heritage, crafts,*

the rural world, *the role of women*, and also *cultural industries*, *culture and tourism* and *cultural pluralism*.

29. The 'international programme' having been discontinued, it was decided, by a resolution adopted at the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference, that Member States and international organizations should implement large-scale projects on the following themes: 'tourism, culture and development'; 'culture, development and technology: cultural industries'; and 'cultural pluralism looking towards the year 2000'.

AFRICA

30. A total of 126 projects submitted by the African States, including 54 submitted by 21 Member States, three intergovernmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations, were recognized as Decade activities. Of these, 14 received financial support totalling US $159,250 under the Participation Programme for the Decade.

31. The main themes underlying the projects are: *the cultural dimension of development*, taken as the theme for workshops (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, ECOWAS); *cultural enrichment* and *regional intercultural links*: 'national culture week' (Burkina Faso), 'national seminar on culture' (Côte d'Ivoire), 'cultural festival' (Lesotho), 'translation into Yoruba of the General History of Africa' (Nigeria), 'the forgotten slave trade triangle' (Senegal); *cultural industries*: 'inventory of cultural industries and development potential' (ACI); *the environment*: 'eco-museum of Lower Casamance' (Senegal), 'conversion of a craft village' (Burkina Faso); *crafts*: 'reactivation of the craft and garment section of the African Arts and Crafts Inc. (Liberia), 'development and promotion of traditional African crafts (Togo); *the family and the child*: 'children's cultural, educational and environmental development programme in the Zambezi Valley' (Zimbabwe), 'research on the role of women in the transmission of historical and cultural values' (Kenya); *the rural world*: 'enhancing cultural identity through village activities' (Namibia), 'life renewal for rural women' (Nigeria); *heritage*: studies on the cultural heritage and of immigration patterns of the Kwa and Menge ethnic groups' (Liberia), 'the resuscitation of the open air museum' (United Republic of Tanzania); and *training*: 'training in copyright' (Nigeria).

32. These projects have taken the form of seminars, studies, films, plays and exhibitions.

33. Regional or subregional projects have been launched in various fields: 'Plan of action for the environment, culture and development in West Africa' (Burkina Faso); 'Conference of Ministers of Education, Culture and Economic Sectors' (OAU); 'Study on the obstacles to the African cultural common market' (OAU); 'Meeting of African subregional IGOs for economic and customs co-operation' (ECOWAS).

34. In January 1992, UNESCO took part in a regional meeting of experts in Nairobi, organized by the Organization of African Unity to draw up a plan of action for the promotion of cultural industries: factors of development in Africa. Fifty persons from 16 countries took part in the meeting, which provided an opportunity for a fruitful dialogue among cultural industry professionals, heads of public enterprises, representatives of associations of traditional housing professionals, and representatives of the fine arts, music, film, literature, publishing and communication sectors. The plan of action drawn up at the Nairobi meeting was adopted by the OAU Summit held in Dakar in July 1992.

35. A regional seminar on 'The cultural dimension of development in Africa: decision-making, participation, enterprises' was organized jointly by UNESCO, the World Bank and UNICEF in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture of Côte d'Ivoire and with the assistance of the African Development Bank and the Swedish International Development Agency, in Abidjan in November 1992. The idea of establishing an itinerant culture and development university for Africa, mooted on the occasion of the seminar, was subsequently the subject of a feasibility study. The project might be finally launched at the beginning of 1995.

36. A consultation was organized jointly by UNESCO, the World Bank and UNIDO at the Headquarters of the World Bank (Washington) in April 1992 on a project to establish a 'culture of maintenance' in Africa. The meeting proposed a three-phase plan of action. UNESCO was entrusted with responsibility for the first stage, consisting of the preparation of a document to define the project. This study, undertaken by two consultants in 1993, will be used as a basis for the drafting of the plan of action, to be launched in 1994.

37. A national conference on culture was organized in Maputo, Mozambique, to identify the main issues confronting culture as part of the current democratization process and in relation to development strategies. UNESCO provided assistance for the preparation and organization of the national conference as part of the Decade.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

38. Of the 97 projects submitted by the countries of the region, 45, submitted by 21 countries and one non-governmental organization, were recognized as Decade activities. Among these projects, 13 received financial support amounting to a total of US $158,000.

39. The projects were mainly concerned with: *cultural identities*: 'Seminar on work, education and cultural pluralism' (Mexico), 'Continuity and change in Mapuche culture' (Chile), 'The identity of the peoples of America 500 years on' (Dominican Republic), 'Caribart' (Netherlands Antilles); *oral culture*: 'Oral tradition in Latin America' (Colombia), 'Quechua, from an oral language to a written and literary language' (Ecuador); *intercultural relations with Africa*: 'The African presence among the peoples of America' (Mexico), 'Africa-America: ancestral re-encounter' (Venezuela); *heritage*: 'Promotion, dissemination and preservation of the cultural heritage' (Nicaragua); *environment*: 'Environmental education' (El Salvador); *rural life*: 'An Amerindian village in Ecuador', 'Conservation and change in Chilean rural housing'; *youth*: 'Model of cultural promotion for young people' (Cuba), 'Cultural artistic development for young people' (Nicaragua); and *crafts*: 'establishment of a community centre for craft development in Yataity' (Paraguay).

40. Regional projects included the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds (Brazil and Peru) and the Baroque heritage, 'Baroque World' (Brazil, Chile and Cuba).

41. Highlights of the 1992-1993 biennium were two events of particular importance for this part of the world:

the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds (1992);

the International Year of the World's Indigenous People (1993).

The World Decade for Cultural Development was very much in evidence on the occasion of these two events.

Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds

42. As part of the five-hundredth anniversary, a special unit was set up to carry out an extensive programme. The two main projects, 'Amerindia 92' (devoted to indigenous people) and 'A series of encounters' (devoted to immigration from various sources - from Europe but also from Africa, Asia and the Arab world), are still being administered within this unit under the title 'Latin America-Caribbean 2000'.

43. Special mention should be made of some of the other Decade activities in connection with the encounter:

(a) the publication of a collective work entitled *Destins croisés - cinq siècles de rencontres avec les Amérindiens* (UNESCO/Bibliothèque Albin Michel, Paris, 1992), with the participation of specialists of various nationalities;

(b) a month of exhibitions, talks and discussions on the theme of the encounter, with Indians from various parts of the Americas, at the Stockholm Cultural Centre, Sweden (February 1992);

(c) a festival in Martinique, as part of the 'Encounter in the Caribbean' (August/September 1992), including the organization of an international symposium on the transcultural process in that part of the world from 1492 to 1992; the festival was highly successful;

(d) an international symposium (November 1992) in the Dominican Republic on the theme 'Cultural identity of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean 500 years on' (150 participants);

(e) organization by the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO, in co-operation with the European Culture Centre in Geneva, of an international symposium on the theme '1492: a clash of two worlds' (September 1992), whose proceedings were subsequently published (La Différence, Paris, 1993);

(f) organization by the company Electricité de France-Gaz de France of a day of events (talks, folk dancing, etc.) commemorating the five-hundredth anniversary (October 1992);

(g) participation in the United Nations pavilion at the Seville Exhibition (Expo 92).

International Year of the World's Indigenous People

44. Several Decade activities related to this theme were launched in 1992. They will extend far beyond 1993, since the United Nations General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session in 1993, proclaimed the period 1994-2003 the 'International Decade of the World's Indigenous People'.

45. In order to counterbalance the activities regarded as placing too much emphasis on European inputs, an event was organized at Ixmiquilpan, Mexico (November 1992) with the participation of writers in Indian languages from all over Latin America. This meeting made for

a deeper appreciation and the enhancement of their culture by the Indian peoples of the Americas.

46. The World Day for Cultural Development, organized jointly by UNESCO, the Mexican National Commission for UNESCO and the Government of the State of Oaxaca (Oaxaca, Mexico, 19-21 May 1993) was celebrated in the form of a symposium, on the theme: 'Education, work and cultural pluralism', with the participation of Indians from various ethnic groups, including the Nobel Peace Prize-winner for 1992, Ms Rigoberta Menchú of the Maya ethnic group, together with Latin American ministers, intellectuals and high-level decision-makers.

ARAB STATES

47. Twenty-four projects submitted by eight Arab States, one intergovernmental organization and one non-governmental organization were recognized as 'Decade activities'. Thirteen of these projects obtained financial support totalling US $178,000.

48. Some of these projects were intended to illuminate the central theme of the Decade, e.g. 'Establishment of an information centre for cultural development' (Jordan) and 'Publication of a review on the activities of the World Decade for Cultural Development' (Yemen). Others covered such specific topics as the *heritage*: 'Architectural heritage, environment, development' (Algeria) and 'Cultural heritage, environment, development' (Yemen); *handicrafts*: 'Hammana, handicraft products' (Lebanon); *cultural identity* in relation to history and art: 'Symposium on the Al Andalus civilization' (Morocco) and 'Arabic calligraphy, the noble art' (Lebanon); *the role of women*: 'Seminar on the participation of women in political and social life and cultural development' (Yemen). A workshop was organized in Egypt on 'Cultural democracy and the role of the arts in developing communities'. A subregional project resulted in a 'Travelling exhibition in Europe of works by artists from the Maghrib'.

49. An extremely interesting project entitled 'Women's development in new societies' (Egypt) highlights the role of women in community development, particularly in recently settled areas. The project singles out traditional handicrafts as a source of income for women in rural areas.

50. ALECSO carried out a project on a 'national cultural strategy for Arab children', recommended by the Ministers of Culture of the Arab countries, which consisted of eight studies (on children's work, the culture of Palestinian children in Gaza, the cultural identity of children, children's television programmes, the role of the computer in child culture, the role of the family in child culture, etc.) and a meeting in autumn 1993 to sum up achievements, followed by the publication of a final report. ALECSO also launched the project 'Global Arab plan for the development of handicrafts'.

51. A regional meeting held in Rabat on 7 April 1992 was attended by nine Member States, Palestine and ALECSO. Those present called for greater involvement in the Decade and suggested project topics. The following topics were selected: the development of handicrafts and their role in the preservation of the cultural heritage; a study of tourism in Morocco, including the legal framework and the role of tourism in the preservation of the cultural heritage; and the study of relations between the environment, the socio-cultural heritage and development.

52. The regional meeting of the National Committees of the Arab States for the Decade, held in Sana'a, Yemen, from 21 to 24 June 1993, gave participants an opportunity to identify the region's cultural needs and to select topics for large-scale interdisciplinary projects to be launched during the second half of the Decade. They are: 'Tourism, culture and development', 'People, culture and the environment' and 'Research and experimentation concerning the inclusion of the cultural dimension in development'.

ASIA-PACIFIC

53. Seventy-two project proposals were submitted by 22 Member States, one intergovernmental organization, two non-governmental organizations, and ten other initiators of the Asia-Pacific region for the 1992-1993 biennium. Among them, 24 projects have been recognized as Decade activities, 14 of which received financial assistance under the Decade allotment of the 1992-1993 Participation Programme.

54. To mark the celebration of the World Day for Cultural Development on 21 May 1992, the Indonesian Government, in co-operation with the Indonesian National Commission for UNESCO, the Secretariat for the Decade and UNESCO's Regional Office in Jakarta (ROSTSEA), jointly organized an international symposium, on the 1992 annual theme for the Decade 'Culture and environment'. Over 100 participants at the symposium from all over the world represented a wide array of disciplines and approaches, from anthropology and archaeology to marine biology and economics. The three main themes 'Man and nature', 'Man, nature and the sacred', and 'Cultural values and the environment: the dilemma of development' were explored.

55. A second major theme that was highlighted in the region was 'Culture, tourism, and environment'. Fifteen experts from Asia met in Cipanas, Indonesia, in July 1992, in order to draw up a joint research plan on the effects of tourism on culture and the environment. Subsequently, country case-studies financed from regular programme funds were conducted in eight Member States in the region in order to analyse the impact of tourism on culture and the environment, and the results of these case-studies are to be presented at a regional seminar in Pattaya, Thailand, in February 1994.

56. In the Pacific, the first consultative meeting on the major Decade project for the Pacific, Vaka Moana, or the Ocean Roads, was held at the UNESCO Regional Office for the Pacific in Apia, Samoa, in May 1993. The meeting brought together representatives of all the UNESCO Member States in the subregion, four non-Member States, the University of the South Pacific, FAO, WHO and UNDP, among others. As follow-up, a meeting of the Vaka Moana Programme Steering Committee was held at the UNESCO Office for the Pacific in December 1993. The meeting adopted a subregional work plan for the 1994-1995 biennium under the framework of Vaka Moana. Among the themes identified were: People of the Pacific - linguistics, archaeology, anthropology and migrations; Culture and tourism - tourism and the non-physical heritage, museums, ecotourism, marketing and management of tourism; Culture and science - traditional resource management of marine resources, coastal areas, etc.; traditional knowledge of medicine, ecology and technology; Contemporary Pacific societies - cultural pluralism, culture and education, communication, economics and political structures.

57. The subregional meeting of National Committees for the World Decade for Cultural Development in South and West Asia met in Kathmandu, Nepal, in September 1992. This meeting, hosted by the Nepal National Commission for UNESCO, was attended by six Member States in the region. The meeting took stock of Decade activities and formulated

recommendations and proposals for future activities in the subregion. Proposed project themes include: modernization and tradition: how to transform without destroying; methodologies for integration of cultural factors into development; youth and cultural values; women, culture and values; culture, the environment and tradition; and the linkage between culture and education.

58. Another important meeting was held in Hanoi, Viet Nam, in April 1993 on the theme 'The cultural dimension of development'. Co-chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam, H.E. Mr Nguyen Khanh, this seminar represented the first international meeting of its kind ever held in Viet Nam, and brought together participants from Member States often long isolated from one another: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Discussions were held on the significance and the importance of culture as the driving force for development. Follow-up activities proposed include: promotion of dialogue among different parties concerned on development; organization of workshop on management styles imbedded in cultural mores and their interface with contemporary market economies; research on the role of traditional culture and the influence of religion in the economic development processes and planning; research on transformation problems encountered in countries changing from a centrally planned to a market economy; and training for experts in traditional culture as well as in modern sciences. Activities around most of these themes will be financed from the Decade Participation Programme for the 1994-1995 biennium.

59. In Delhi, a five-day seminar on the theme 'Cultural identity and development', undertaken in co-operation with the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts in April 1993, brought together a host of distinguished international academics and researchers, representing disciplines as diverse as anthropology, economics, communication, environmental sciences, history, philosophy, architecture and law. The seminar generated excellent press and television coverage and provoked a number of in-depth articles in India's mass circulation daily newspapers on the culture-development interface. In-depth discussions were held on the cultural meaning of development; cultural pre-conditions for development; the cultural aspects of technology; tribal land ownership, cultural identity and development; community opposition to national development schemes; and endogenous development models. As a follow-up, two more seminars are planned in 1994-1995 on the themes of 'Information models for the integration of the endogenous cultural dimension into development' and 'Pilot studies and meetings of experts on cultural aspects of development'.

60. An international photo contest, undertaken within the framework of the World Decade for Cultural Development and International Year of the Family (1994) was co-organized by the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) and the Decade Secretariat. Some 10,000 works were submitted from more than 130 countries around the world. The 132 best photos were selected and made up into a travelling exhibition which was inaugurated at UNESCO Headquarters during the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference. On this occasion, the three Grand Prize winners were presented with their prizes by the Director-General. Five sets of the prize-winning photos have been made up into travelling exhibitions and put at the disposal of the United Nations Regional Economic and Social Commissions, as well as the Secretariat of the International Year of the Family. Prize-winning works were exhibited during the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference of UNESCO in October 1993 and further exhibitions are being organized in co-operation with the United Nations Regional Economic and Social Commissions and the IYF Secretariat.

61. An international symposium on the role of culture in community development was held in September 1992 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The symposium provided a forum for the

exchange of experiences in enhancing cultural activities for the development of local areas, promoting the participation of artistic and cultural organizations, and preserving traditional cultures and values.

62. In Australia, the 'Nature and society forum' has been developed at the initiative of the Australian National University. The forum provides an institutional framework for improving people's understanding of the interaction between nature and society.

63. In Cambodia, within the framework of the project 'Traditional silk producing and weaving in Cambodia', research by a small team of international experts on South-East Asian textiles has been conducted, and a traditional Cambodian silk weaving workshop was established at the premises of a master weaver. The first four-month training course started with ten trainees at the beginning of April 1993.

EUROPE

General trends

64. During the 1992-1993 period, 189 European project proposals were received, of which 141 were officially recognized as 'Decade activities'. Funding amounting to US $240,300 was provided for 25 of them. The number of projects was slightly higher than during the previous biennium, but the geographical distribution was very unbalanced. The bulk of projects (85 per cent of them) were undertaken by a few Western countries: 31 by Canada, 23 by Switzerland and 20 by Germany. Of the Eastern European countries, the Russian Federation accounted for the largest number of projects (16). The remaining activities are distributed among 20 or so countries and various NGOs, which are responsible for 22 projects. These figures indicate a very uneven participation by the countries of the region, 20 of which, mainly from the former Soviet Union, have not yet proposed any activity under the Decade.

65. Analysis of the activities shows that on the whole they are developing in line with the recommendations of the meeting of National Committees for the Decade held in Oslo in 1991.

66. Accordingly, most of these activities are of an interregional or regional nature. Many of them are being undertaken on behalf of the developing countries or are attempting to bring about a wider knowledge and appreciation of their cultures. No more than one fifth of projects are purely national.

67. The exchange of information is an essential component of the bulk of European activities. For some of them (8) it is the principal objective, since they are concerned with developing information networks or setting up cultural data banks or cultural information systems.

68. The Oslo meeting recommended specifically that priority should be given to the first objective and approximately 30 per cent of European projects launched in 1992-1993 are more or less directly concerned with consideration of the cultural dimension of development, in particular the interactions between culture, education, communication, the environment and sustainable development. In this context, note should also be taken of the projects relating to the problems of multicultural societies (22), which emphasize the cultural dimensions of socio-political developments in the European countries and the interactions between culture, human rights and democracy (22).

69. A large majority of projects cover several objectives at the same time. From this point of view, roughly half of all activities can be said to contribute to a wider participation in cultural life and investigate the cultural policies and activities required for this purpose, including those in favour of migrants, minorities, women and young people (60). The purpose of several projects is to promote culture in an urban environment (8), to train cultural organizers (6), to explore the role of the media and cultural industries (8) or to encourage art and creativity (19). A third of projects relate to the second objective in that they concern the preservation of cultural identities (13) and the physical (21) or non-physical (10) heritage. Activities focusing mainly on the promotion of international cultural co-operation (24) include a number of major intercultural projects (9).

Joint projects and regional expert meetings

70. Of the joint projects already under way with the participation of several countries, the 'Baroque World', 'Minority languages' (MERCATOR), 'Art in hospitals' and 'Art nouveau and neighbourhood culture' proceeded and expanded, giving rise to a series of regional meetings. Joint studies of the cultural impact of media policies in Europe and of ethnicity and multi-lingualism in Europe were brought to a conclusion with the organization of meetings to sum up achievements and the publication of reports.

71. At the same time, new joint studies involving regional or interregional co-operation were launched, notably by NGOs on 'Business management and African cultures', 'Cultural participation in Europe' and 'Action-oriented research in the study of cultural dynamics on the fringe of Latin American cities'. In addition, regional and international meetings of experts were organized on such subjects as: 'The status of the artist' (Finland), 'The cultural influences of the Jews and Arabs of the Iberian Peninsula' (Portugal), 'Cultural values for the future of regions in Europe' (Switzerland), 'The cultural dimension of scientific and technical development' (European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities, and Croatia), 'Training in publishing for women' (PEN International), 'Interactions between culture, the economy and development' (Working Group of Catholic NGOs for the Decade), 'Art in cemeteries' (Poland), 'Cultural stereotypes' (Poland) and 'The culture of young cities' (Russian Federation).

72. Expert meetings and study subjects for new regional projects were proposed at a meeting organized by Romania in Sinaia in early October 1993, attended by representatives of the National Committees of neighbouring countries, Switzerland and the Russian Federation.

Major regional projects for 1994-1995

73. As a result of the consultations and meetings (Sofia, Bulgaria, December 1992; Sigtuna, Sweden, December 1992 and Sinaia, Romania, September 1993) held during the biennium, it has been decided that two major projects, one of regional and the other of subregional scope, will receive UNESCO's support under the programme and budget approved by the General Conference for 1994-1995. The themes of the two projects are: 'Cultural pluralism in Europe' and the 'Blue Danube', a subregional project on the cultural dimensions of development and co-operation in the Danube Basin.

E. THE MAJOR INTERCULTURAL PROJECTS

74. The major intercultural projects that pursue objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the Decade are the necessary complement to the large-scale projects launched in connection with objective 1.

Their purpose is to consolidate intercultural dialogue, to contribute to a greater understanding of the objectives of the Decade and to create the conditions for co-operation between Member States on development activities. Intercultural dialogue precedes and goes hand in hand with co-operation for development. At the request of the Bureau of the Committee, an effort has been made to strengthen the involvement of these projects in the Decade. Thus, the 'Silk Roads' and 'Baroque World' projects have taken steps to introduce a development component by including a tourist focus. This effort should be continued during the next biennium in order to give greater unity to these projects within the context of the Decade's objectives. The 1992-1993 biennium saw the development of a number of projects such as the 'Silk Roads' and the 'Maya World', the launch of new projects such as the 'Slave Routes' and the 'Roads of Faith' and the preparation of others, including the 'World Cultural Atlas'.

Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue

75. The main objective of this project is to secure consideration of the cultural dimension of development by focusing on the many exchanges and influences that there have been along the Silk Roads over the centuries. The project is an appeal for the resumption and expansion of the intercultural dialogue that brought civilizations and cultures closer together in a process of mutual enrichment.

76. Following the first three expeditions undertaken during the previous biennium, a fourth, the 'Nomads Route', was organized in Mongolia (July-August 1992). A multidisciplinary team of 55 specialists took part and, like the three others, this expedition included seminars, scientific debates and many visits to sites and museums. The expeditions have also provided an opportunity for learning more about the identity and the living cultural heritage of the countries visited.

77. One of the objectives of the project is to stimulate international scientific co-operation. In this connection, five research programmes have been launched covering languages and scripts, epics, petroglyphs, the preservation of caravanserails and postal systems, and archaeology from space. Regional networks have been set up and a data base of specialists and institutions is being established. By way of follow-up to the expeditions, a research centre on the maritime silk routes and a Buddhist research information centre have been established in China and Sri Lanka respectively. An international institute for Central Asian studies and an institute for research on nomadism are also being established. The Hirayama Scholarship Fund has provided ten scholarships every year to young researchers since 1990.

78. In 1993, a meeting of experts selected the first sites for study by means of remote sensing under the archaeology from space programme and two workshops of experts were held, one at the University of Turku (Finland) and the other at the University of Bonn (Germany), on epics to be found along the Silk Roads. A total of 11 symposia were held during the biennium in connection with the project.

79. The economic dimension of the project is illustrated by a plan to use the Silk Roads to best advantage by developing a programme of cultural tourism in co-operation with the World Tourism Organization.

80. The publications programme is an essential component of the project, enabling as many people as possible - the scientific community, young people and the public at large - to learn about what its activities have achieved. During the biennium, many books have been published under the project, some of them UNESCO co-publications, including the proceedings of seminars, books for young people and books for the informed public. The media teams that

accompanied the expeditions have made it possible to constitute a picture library consisting of photos and some 400 hours of film footage. Two documentary films have been made on a co-production basis and there are plans for other series. Forty national films and many radio programmes have been broadcast in different countries.

Decade programme of action for the development of crafts

81. This programme, launched on the initiative of UNESCO, seeks to give value to the cultural and socio-economic aspects of craft production. It aims to help craft-workers so that they can produce goods that meet the public's needs, play a part in the training of young people, export their products, make their know-how available and contribute to the revival of their cultural heritage by producing items of artistic value.

82. During the biennium in question, the following activities were carried out:

(1) **Training**

Workshop on the design of craft products for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, Helsinki, August 1993;

launch of an experimental programme of craft 'workshop classes' in schools, planned for the following countries: Guatemala, Grenada, Bulgaria, Ghana, Jordan and Nepal.

(2) **Promotion**

Award of the UNESCO Crafts Prize ($10,000) for Africa at the Salon de l'artisanat in Ouagadougou (24-31 October 1992) and for Latin America at the Ibero-American Crafts Exhibition in Tenerife (7-15 November 1992);

organization, at UNESCO Headquarters during the General Conference (October-November 1993), of an international exhibition of 'craft products made from recycled objects: invention and creativity', with the participation of 47 countries from five continents;

participation in the fair on architecture and interior decoration: 'scènes d'intérieur', in Paris (4-8 September 1992), with craft products from Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali;

participation of the winners of the UNESCO prize for Africa in the 'PASS' Exhibition in Paris (4-8 September 1993).

(3) **Studies and publications**

Study on the status of the craft-worker, in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation, including a meeting of experts and a plan of action to improve the status of the craft-worker.

(4) **Field operations**

In Afghanistan, with the supply of technical assistance for silk-weaving and carpet-making;

in Oman, with technical assistance for the preparation of a national development plan for craft work.

Memory of the World

83. This project stems from the observation that every year, valuable and rare documents in libraries and archives are lost forever as a result of natural or man-made disasters. The project's first aim is therefore to safeguard the collections of manuscripts and/or printed documents that are most in danger.

84. A group of experts met in Paris on 22 June 1992 on UNESCO's initiative to prepare an international plan of action to achieve the stated goal. It includes the preparation of guidelines to assist in arriving at criteria for making choices, the execution of four pilot projects, the formation of an international advisory council, and the gradual establishment of a 'Memory of the World' general picture and bibliographical data bank. The first pilot projects are under way in the Czech Republic, Russia, Yemen and Bulgaria. In the Czech Republic, a CD-ROM has been prepared to contain samples of the most valuable items in the historical collections of the Czech National Library.

85. The first meeting of the International Advisory Council of the 'Memory of the World' Programme was held in Pultusk, Poland, from 12 to 14 September 1993 on the initiative of UNESCO, in co-operation with the Polish National Commission. Recommendations were made encouraging activities concerned with the preservation and conservation of library collections and archives and calling for the participation of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe in UNESCO's 'Memory of the World' Programme.

86. The International Advisory Council recommends that the 'Memory of the World' Programme should be viewed as a new approach to the safeguarding of the documentary heritage under threat, providing more democratic access to and a wider dissemination of that heritage. The goals of the programme include preservation using the most appropriate techniques, and access to the widest possible public.

The Seville Universal Exhibition (1992)

87. UNESCO took part in this project as the lead agency for the United Nations system. As such, it was entrusted with the design and management of the United Nations pavilion. The events organized in the pavilion are referred to later in this report (para. 115).

The Baroque World

88. The main lines of this project were described in the feasibility study prepared for the General Conference at its twenty-sixth session. The project aims to make the world's Baroque heritage more widely known, strengthen intercultural dialogue and promote cultural tourism. The activities undertaken, with the help of extra-budgetary resources, are to culminate in the publication of a five-volume Atlas of Baroque Culture, the establishment of a data bank and in the production of an interactive video disc on the various forms of Baroque art throughout the world.

89. With the assistance of the Government of Spain, the preparation of the first volume, on architecture, gardens and town planning has been finalized. A regional meeting is to be held in Cuba in March 1994 to co-ordinate the contributions by specialists from Latin America to the various parts of the Atlas. An initial meeting of experts to decide on the layout and content of

the second volume, on painting, was held at Delphi (Greece) in 1993 and will be followed by a second meeting organized by the Czech National Commission for UNESCO in 1994. The first preparatory meeting for the fourth volume, on music, was held in Vienna from 14 to 16 December 1993. Volume III on decorative arts in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be produced with the support of the Swiss National Commission for UNESCO. A meeting was organized in December 1993 in Sicily to consider the possibilities of developing cultural tourism focusing on the Baroque heritage. A symposium on 'cultural tourism and the Baroque heritage' is planned in the southern Cone countries of Latin America in 1995. The scientific preparatory work on the Atlas, being carried out with the support of a large number of National Commissions, is proceeding simultaneously with preparatory work on the data bank.

'Latin America-Caribbean 2000'

90. This title covers the activities organized as a follow-up to the commemoration of the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of the Encounter between Two Worlds. The activities being undertaken will permit the development of closer inter-ethnic relations and address the issues of cultural pluralism, modernity and dialogue between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples.

91. As part of the 'Amerindia' programme, an in-depth appraisal of the indigenous peoples of America was proposed, which involved both creating opportunities for expression and encouraging the development of new relations. This effort can be clearly seen in the meetings organized in collaboration with the Mexican authorities, which included the Oaxaca seminar (prepared by the World Decade for Cultural Development on the occasion of World Day for Cultural Development, 21 May 1993) on the theme 'Education, work and cultural pluralism', and the Campeche (Mexico) seminar the following month entitled *Derechos de los pueblos indigenos en el marco de las nuevas relaciones*. The declarations adopted at the conclusion of these two seminars and the Chimaltenango Declaration, adopted at the first World Summit on Indigenous Peoples organized by the Nobel Peace Prize-winner, Ms Rigoberta Menchú, and co-financed by UNESCO, provided a significant input to the contribution made by the indigenous peoples to the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in June 1993. To encourage fuller consideration of the cultural dimension in development, UNESCO took part in technical meetings on the establishment of the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, and in its establishment in La Paz.

92. The project 'A series of encounters' highlighted the mutual enrichment of cultures following the encounter between two worlds and fostered a critical examination of multiculturalism and culturally mixed societies and of the substantial contribution made by African cultures to the shaping of the new American cultures. The Afro-American meetings held in Praia, Havana, and Caracas, established new opportunities for dialogue between the two continents. These activities have given rise to a large-scale co-operation programme entitled 'Africania', under the joint patronage of the University of Alcalá in Spain and UNESCO. Lastly, in May 1993, with a view to fostering intercultural exchanges, UNESCO awarded the prizes of the international literary competition on the theme of the encounter between two worlds, organized in collaboration with the Saint Malo International Festival of Adventure and Travel Books, 'Etonnants voyageurs'. The first prize was awarded to a Portuguese writer, José Jorge Letría, for his book 'An India called America'.

93. In order to support the process of regional integration in Latin America, UNESCO promoted and organized the forum 'Visión Iberoamericana 2000' in Guatemala in April 1993 for the purpose of building bridges, with the help of intellectuals from the region, between the

intellectual and scientific communities and political decision-makers. The conclusions of the forum were subsequently presented at the third Ibero-American Summit, held at Salvador de Bahía, Brazil, in July 1993.

The Maya World

94. An international seminar on plans and prospects for the development of the region of the Maya World was held at Chichicastenango (Guatemala) from 28 March to 2 April 1993 under the joint auspices of UNDP and UNESCO, in collaboration with the Guatemalan authorities. Representatives from the five countries of the region concerned, i.e. Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and El Salvador, attended the meeting, as did representatives from various Maya communities and potential sponsors.

95. The proceedings of the Chichicastenango seminar were published and distributed to all interested parties. They provide a detailed description of the conceptual framework which will serve as a guide for identifying field projects for submission to sponsors.

96. The field projects will be evaluated by a committee which should be set up at the beginning of 1994 with the participation of experts from the region. The projects will be submitted to the committee by the Maya communities concerned.

97. A consultant has been recruited in Guatemala for a period of 12 months to ensure direct liaison with the Maya communities. Finally, with the opening of a UNESCO office in La Paz (Bolivia), the Maya World project will have the necessary base for maintaining close contacts with the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, which has been operational since 1993.

98. The interdisciplinary character of the Maya World project will be ensured by the establishment of very close co-ordination between the three sectors concerned (Education, Culture and Science) within the UNESCO Secretariat.

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina

99. During the biennium in question, the following activities were carried out in connection with this project, which was launched in 1988. In co-operation with UNDP, UNESCO started a training programme for Egyptian personnel on information and cataloguing. Other training programmes for the preservation and conservation of manuscripts, financed by various institutions, are planned. A meeting of the international subcommittee was held in Paris in September 1993 to decide on the intellectual content of the library and to say what resources would be needed in order to gather the materials together. Priority was given to the history of Egypt and Ancient Greece and to science, modern technology, management, the economy and the environment. An international fund-raising campaign is currently being organized for the United States, Europe and Asia.

100. The site of the future library has been prepared for construction work. On 24 October 1993, the Egyptian Government signed the documents for the award of contracts for overseeing and carrying out the building operations.

ACALAPI - Contribution of Arab culture to Ibero-American cultures through Spain and Portugal

101. A first expert meeting was held in Oporto, Portugal, on 19 and 20 June 1992 under a partnership arrangement between UNESCO and the Antonio de Almeida Foundation/UNESCO Centre of Oporto. The main study areas of the project were more closely defined on the basis of the working document submitted to the meeting by the UNESCO Secretariat.

102. The project itself was launched at a meeting held in Nouakchott (Mauritania) from 28 to 31 March 1993, at which the experts allocated the different study topics according to speciality. The studies are concerned with the various elements of Arab culture which survived in the Iberian Peninsula after 1492 and which the Spanish and Portuguese took with them to America.

103. An illustrated promotional leaflet in five languages (Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish) was distributed at the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference in October/November 1993.

104. A second expert meeting is to be held in Granada (Spain) from 25 to 27 March 1994. Here the experts are to review the ongoing studies which will be submitted, prior to publication, at the final expert meeting to be held in a Latin American country towards the end of 1994.

The Arabia Plan

105. Following approval of the Arabia Plan by the Executive Board at its 136th session, the Director-General set up a consultative commission to make recommendations to him concerning the implementation of the projects approved under the plan. This commission held its first meeting at UNESCO Headquarters from 7 to 9 February 1992, where it drew up proposals for a short- and medium-term action plan. In 1993, two studies were carried out under this plan: the first on the cultural needs of the Palestinian people and the second on a strategy to improve the financing of the Arabia Plan.

The Slave Route

106. Action proposals were drawn up at expert meetings held in Haiti and Benin in 1992 and 1993. During one of these meetings, in December 1992, Mr Wole Soyinka, winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, launched an appeal in favour of the project. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Conference adopted a resolution concerning the implementation of the project as an interregional and intersectoral activity under the Decade. After noting the proposal by Benin to organize a conference, scheduled for September 1994, to launch the project, the General Conference called for the establishment of an international scientific advisory committee and national committees.

The Iron Road in Africa

107. In 1993 the Royal Tropical Institute of Amsterdam carried out a feasibility study and drew up a work plan for this project. At its twenty-seventh session, the General Conference adopted a resolution on the Iron Road project and an international scientific advisory committee was set up. The first meeting of this committee is being prepared in collaboration with the countries concerned.

The Roads of Faith

108. In accordance with 26 C/Resolution 3.7, a feasibility study was carried out by Professor John Bowker, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The consultation meeting scheduled for September 1993 had to be deferred. Statements in support of the project were made at the twenty-seventh session of the General Conference. Consultations are now being held with a view to organizing a consultation and study meeting on ways and means of jointly implementing this project, which should enable UNESCO to contribute to the peace process now under way in the region. The project was the subject of a separate information document (CLT-94/CONF.202/INF.5).

World Cultural Atlas

109. This project was put forward at the third session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development in April 1992. Following recommendations made at the eighth meeting of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee in October 1992, the Secretariat carried out research and proceeded to consult Member States, publishers and experts. On the basis of this work, the Bureau of the Committee was presented at its ninth meeting, in April 1993, with options for the formulation of the feasibility study:

the first consisted in the publication of a general world cultural atlas in the form of a synoptic popular work including specific contributions from the agencies of the United Nations system;

the second gave preference to the publication of a regional world cultural atlas which could either come out in fascicles or in the form of separate projects for each region.

110. After studying the two possibilities at its ninth session, the Bureau of the Committee decided in favour of the second option. This project was the subject of a separate information document (CLT-94/CONF.202/INF.6).

F. PARTICIPATION OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DECADE

111. A meeting of Decade Co-ordinators was held in Geneva on 23 June 1992. It was followed by a meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the Decade held in New York on 23 July 1992. On both those occasions it became apparent that in spite of UNESCO's efforts to involve other institutions of the United Nations system more closely in the planning and implementation of activities carried out under the Decade, there had been too little progress towards that goal. However, the World Bank, UNIDO and UNICEF had shown greater interest.

112. The meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee held on 8 July 1993 confirmed that some progress had been made towards greater participation by United Nations agencies in the programme of the Decade, although it had not come up to expectations. The poor response by United Nations agencies to the Director-General's questionnaire for the mid-term review was eloquent in that respect.

113. The meeting of United Nations Regional Commissions held on 8 July 1993 in Geneva had given them an opportunity to report on the themes selected in each region for the studies on the cultural factors that may influence development, as requested by United Nations

resolution A/46/157 in the framework of the mid-term review. By the end of December 1993, only the Africa region had forwarded the study in question to the Secretariat of the Decade.

114. Some United Nations agencies have taken part in Decade projects, including the 1992 Abidjan seminar on the cultural dimension of development (World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP and WHO), the preparation of an information file on the subject 'Culture, education and work' for the World Day for Cultural Development (International Labour Organisation, 1993) and the organization of a conference on culture and development with the World Bank in Washington. The World Day for Cultural Development was celebrated in New York at a ceremony prepared by the United Nations Department of Public Information and the UNESCO Liaison Office in New York.

115. UNESCO took part in the Seville Universal Exhibition as the lead agency for the various organizations of the United Nations system, which were represented by a joint pavilion designed and directed by UNESCO. The pavilion housed an audio-visual display entitled 'Creating a Better World' which presented the activities of the United Nations system as a whole. On average, the pavilion received 4,000 visitors per day. Several events were organized in connection with the UNESCO-United Nations pavilion, such as 'International Literacy Day' at which the UNESCO prize for the promotion of the performing arts was awarded.

116. Various United Nations organizations also took part in the preparation of the guide entitled 'The Cultural Dimensions of Development: towards a practical approach', by contributing to the compendium of experience gained in this area during the 1980s.

117. Under their own programmes, several United Nations agencies have independently undertaken projects with a cultural dimension. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) refers to projects relating to a study of the built environment, i.e. housing. The United Nations Population Fund reports on case-studies for the preparation of education programmes in Yemen and Bangladesh, together with studies of the acceptability of contraceptive methods carried out in Viet Nam, Uruguay and several countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Other activities related to support for the participation of women in social and economic activities and the organization of an international poster competition on the subject 'Population is our world' (1992), in which 40,000 young people took part.

118. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) carried out activities which included a cultural dimension, such as the rehabilitation and renovation of traditional houses and historic city centres; the restoration of low-quality housing; and support for the use of traditional building materials and methods.

119. FAO's activities within the framework of the Decade include some organized for rural populations with a view to harmonizing the latest techniques with customs and traditions. Such activities have involved: the pastoral culture of Andean peoples; the dissemination of know-how in agricultural production; the provision of assistance to specialized research and training centres, for example in India; and support for the development of agricultural extension systems.

120. The programme launched by the United Nations University in 1990 on 'Culture and Development' was continued during the 1992-1993 biennium. A programme on culture and development in Asia and the Pacific will be drawn up in partnership with the life research centre of Fukuoka (Japan) set up in 1992. A report on the forum held in Indonesia on the role of intellectuals in that country - culture, development and democracy - was published in 1993.

G. PROMOTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

121. Over the period 1992-1994 the resources earmarked for the promotion and dissemination of information about the Decade were reduced. At the same time, the Promotion Unit has diversified and expanded its field of activity, introducing a World Day for Cultural Development (21 May of every year starting in 1992). The Day will provide a basis for direct collaboration between UNESCO and the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations on the production of information kits dealing with particular themes by way of preparation for the annual celebration.

122. Information about the Decade is promoted and disseminated through:

the World Day for Cultural Development;

Culture Plus;

inter-agency co-operation.

World Day for Cultural Development

123. The celebration of the Day involves large-scale events on two continents, organized on an annual basis by UNESCO in close co-operation with a Member State. Thus, in 1992, a symposium was organized in the Asia and the Pacific region, at Bogor in Indonesia, on the theme for the year, 'Culture and environment'. In 1993, a symposium was held in the Latin America and the Caribbean region at Oaxaca, Mexico, on the theme 'Education, work and cultural pluralism', which was inspired by the Decade theme for 1993, 'Culture, education and work'. The event in Mexico was also held as part of the International Year of the World's Indigenous People launched by the United Nations, and was attended by a large number of representatives of these peoples and by the Nobel Prize-winner Rigoberta Menchú. The well-known Mexican painter Luis Zárate painted a picture in honour of the World Day.

124. A celebration of the Day was also held at United Nations Headquarters in New York (May 1993) in which the Assistant Director-General for Culture of UNESCO and representatives of the World Bank and of non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations took part.

125. At UNESCO Headquarters, the World Day was marked in 1992 by a concert and an official ceremony. In 1993, the following activities linked to the World Day were held in Paris between 17 and 27 May:

an international symposium on the theme 'Culture on the eve of the third millennium', attended by international personalities (Kenneth Kaunda, Han Suyin, Barbara Hendricks, Bernard Kouchner, Jean d'Ormesson, etc.);

the preview of an exhibition on architecture in the Netherlands Antilles which was visited by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands;

a concert of child prodigies, broadcast by Italian television on Channel 5;

a Five continents' buffet, the proceeds of which went to the children of Bosnia;

the inauguration, in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, of a sculpture donated to UNESCO House by the Danish artist, Robert Jacobsen;

the official presentation of a monumental fresco by the Italian painter, Lucio Fanti, donated by French private and public sponsors, at a ceremony held on the Suffren piazza at UNESCO on 27 May 1993;

the award of the UNESCO Prize for the Promotion of the Arts.

126. Many reports have been received by the Secretariat of the Decade concerning the events organized in the Member States in connection with the World Day (around 20 in 1992 and 50 in 1993).

Culture Plus

127. In 1992-1993, the resources of the *Culture Plus* bulletin were considerably smaller than in 1990-1991, which led to a reduction in the number of issues from four to two issues per year. The presentation was improved and the issues focused on specific themes. The following issues were produced:

first half of 1992 (Vol. III, Nos. 3-4): issue with no special theme;

second half of 1992 (No. 9): issue on the theme for 1992, 'Culture and environment';

first half of 1993 (No. 10): issue on the theme for 1993, 'Culture, education and work';

second half of 1993 (No. 11): issue on the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

128. Issue No. 10 proved so successful that the English version was sold out after a month and it had to be reprinted. In general terms, there has been a considerable increase both in the volume of information distributed from Headquarters at the request of the Member States and the Decade's other partners, and also in the associated delivery charges. In the budget for 1994-1995 more resources have been earmarked for the distribution of information on the Decade.

Inter-agency co-operation

129. The annual themes were introduced to encourage co-operation between UNESCO and the relevant Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system. Accordingly, consultations were organized with UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) on the theme for 1992, 'Culture and environment', and with ILO (International Labour Office) on the theme for 1993, 'Culture, education and work'. The conclusions of these consultations are presented in Nos. 9 and 10 of *Culture Plus*, which are devoted to specific issues, and in the publication entitled 'Information kit for the celebration of the World Day for Cultural Development 1993', prepared jointly by ILO and UNESCO.

Annex

WORLD DECADE FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTS RECOGNIZED AS DECADE ACTIVITIES IN 1992-1993
PROJETS RECONNUS COMME ACTIVITES DECENNIE EN 1992-1993

AFRICA

BENIN	-	*CREATION D'UNE POLYTHEQUE SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT SOCIO-CULTUREL A L'USAGE DE LA MERE ET DE L'ENFANT
	-	*SEMINAIRE "CULTURE ET DEVELOPPEMENT"
	-	*CONSULTATION INTERNATIONALE D'EXPERTS PREPARATOIRE A LA COMMEMORATION MONDIALE DE "LA ROUTE DE L'ESCLAVE"
	-	*CONFERENCE MONDIALE POUR UNE ALLIANCE DES COMMUNAUTES NOIRES FACE AUX DEFIS DU XXIEEME SIECLE
	-	EXPOSITION-VENTE DES OUVRAGES DE PRESENCE AFRICAINE ET DE SILEX AU BENIN "EVOPAS/BENIN"
BURKINA FASO	-	AMENAGEMENT D'UN VILLAGE ARTISANAL AU MUSEE PROVINCIAL DE BOBO-DIOULASSO
	-	DEMANDE DE MATERIEL POUR LE SECRETARIAT DE LA SEMAINE NATIONALE DE LA CULTURE
	-	PLAN D'ACTION POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT, LA CULTURE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT EN AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST
	-	STAGE DE RECYCLAGE DES AGENTS CULTURELS DU MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION
CAMEROON	-	*WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CONTEMPORARY THEATRE
	-	PARTICIPATION AU SEMINAIRE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA DIMENSION SOCIO-CULTURELLE DU DEVELOPPEMENT, PITTSBURGH, U.S.A.
COMORES	-	PARTICIPATION AU SEMINAIRE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA DIMENSION SOCIO-CULTURELLE DU DEVELOPPEMENT, PITTSBURGH, U.S.A.
	-	PLAN QUINQUENNAL CADRE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT CULTUREL DES COMORES
CONGO	-	EVEIL DES CONSCIENCES FONDAMENTALES (CONSCIENCE NATIONALE, CONSCIENCE PROFESSIONNELLE, CULTURELLE, SPIRITUELLE, CREATRICE) PAR LA THEATROTHERAPIE
	-	*PARTICIPATION AU SEMINAIRE INTERNATIONAL SUR LA DIMENSION SOCIO-CULTURELLE DU DEVELOPPEMENT, PITTSBURGH, U.S.A.
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	COLLOQUE INTERNATIONAL SUR JEUNESSE, CULTURE DEMOCRATIQUE, PAIX ET DEVELOPPEMENT
	-	SEMINAIRE REGIONAL SUR LA DIMENSION CULTURELLE DU DEVELOPPEMENT
	-	SEMINAIRE NATIONAL CONSACRE A LA CULTURE
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	-	ECO-MUSEE DE LA BASSE CASAMANCE - SENEGAL
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Item 92 (e) of the preliminary list*
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Substantive session of 1994
Agenda item 5 (j)
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS:
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

* A/49/50/Rev.1.

Annex

[Original: Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development at its fourth session

1. Recommendation concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1992-1993 a/

The Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling resolution 3.12 adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its twenty-seventh session, entitled "Integral study of the Silk Roads: roads of dialogue",

Recalling also that at the same session the General Conference took note of, and allocated funds for, a resolution related to developing tourism circuits based on several pilgrim routes, and requested the Director-General to formulate a special regional programme for fostering and developing environmentally-friendly tourism along ancient and medieval pilgrim routes, especially in South Asia, to be developed later into a regional programme covering East Asia, Central Asia and South-East Asia,

Noting with satisfaction paragraphs 75 to 80 of document CLT-94/CONF.202/3 of 25 February 1994, which report on the implementation of the above-mentioned major intercultural project under the World Decade for Cultural Development,

1. Invites the Director-General to prepare, for consideration at the next meeting of the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development and, if appropriate, at the next meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development itself a document evaluating the fall-out from each of the four Silk Route expeditions successfully organized under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as indicating the financial arrangements made for each expedition;

2. Recognizes that this experience would be of value in other major intercultural projects during the remaining part of the World Decade for Cultural Development;

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a/ See A/49/159/Add.1-E/1994/62/Add.1.

3. Invites the Director-General to include in his report details of a plan to use the Silk Roads to best advantage by developing a programme of environment-friendly cultural tourism in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization;

4. Also invites the Director-General to inform the Bureau of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development on progress with regard to: (a) developing a tourist circuit based on pilgrim routes in South Asia; and (b) mobilizing financial resources from the budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as extrabudgetary resources for the next Silk Route expedition planned.

2. Recommendation concerning the follow-up to the World Decade for Cultural Development

The Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling that, after a slow and difficult start, the World Decade for Cultural Development has registered noteworthy progress in the course of the last biennium and found its cruising speed,

Noting with great satisfaction that various agencies and bodies of the United Nations system have participated in various ways in the implementation of the Decade, but regretting that the overall commitment to the Decade shown by these institutions remains very inadequate,

Welcoming the active commitment to the Decade of many non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming also the establishment in many Member States of national committees for the Decade, and recalling the importance of these structures for making decision-makers and civil society alive to the objectives of the Decade,

Considering the extent of the results to date and the need to ensure not only their development but also their continuation and long-term consolidation,

Observing none the less that the first objective of the Decade, the acknowledgement of the cultural dimension of development, is still often poorly understood or interpreted, probably because what is involved is a new multidisciplinary approach having numerous implications, the full potential of which can be grasped only through explanation and demonstration over a long period of time,

Noting that this ignorance of the objectives of the Decade is often reflected in projects that are mainly backward-looking, instead of innovative and forward-looking, and also in projects promoting the development of culture, instead of harnessing culture as a vector of development,

Recommends that the Director-General do everything possible to follow-up the World Decade for Cultural Development, and in particular to place on the

agenda of the extraordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development in 1995 an item relating to consideration of the possibility of a follow-up to the Decade.

3. Recommendation concerning participation by the excluded and the deprived in cultural and economic life

The Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Recalling that the main objective of the World Decade for Cultural Development is to promote a fuller acknowledgement of the cultural dimension of development,

Recalling that cultural development forms part of all development efforts,

Noting with concern that the population groups excluded from society, within the meaning of United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/121 of 17 December 1991, are hardly affected by efforts to achieve development and that their situation calls for sustained attention and effort in every field,

Stressing the importance of culture in ensuring full and complete participation by such population groups in the social, economic and cultural development of their country,

Recommends that the Director-General encourage States members of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, organizations of the United Nations system and all those involved in the Decade, particularly non-governmental organizations:

(a) To give their full support to such excluded population groups so that they may attain the objectives set out in the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly establishing an International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 47/196) of 22 December 1992);

(b) To promote, during the second half of the Decade, the implementation of measures to ensure increased participation in cultural life by those economically and culturally deprived or excluded from such participation.

4. Recommendation concerning the study of cultural factors influencing development

The Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Bearing in mind United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/189 of 21 December 1990, inviting the regional commissions, in consultation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to carry out, within existing resources, an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing development as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income,

Bearing in mind United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/157 of 19 December 1991, inviting the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide, in preparation for the global mid-term review, for an evaluation of the cultural factors influencing development as a potential creator of jobs and generator of income, to be carried out by the regional commissions in 1993,

Considering that identification of the influence of cultural factors on the creation of wealth, which is the subject of the evaluations requested, would make an important contribution to the programme of the World Decade for Cultural Development,

Noting that only one regional economic and social commission of the United Nations has carried out the evaluation requested,

Recommends that the regional economic and social commissions undertake the evaluations requested by 1 March 1997 so that their findings may be included in the final report on the World Decade for Cultural Development.